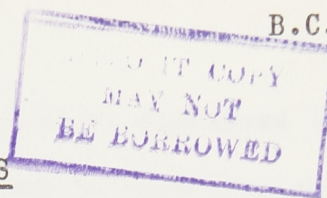


## NEW SOUTH WALES

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

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DECIMAL CURRENCY: All values are shown in \$ Australian.

ROUNDING: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of component items in the tables are due to rounding.



## G E N E R A L - New South Wales

Major statistical indicators, as listed below or discussed later in the Digest, show that economic activity in New South Wales, and in Australia generally, has eased since last year, so that in the first three or four months of 1966 it was either below the 1965 level or advancing more slowly than in 1965.

Overall employment continues to rise, but the increase seems to be mainly confined to the service industries, and unemployment is a little higher than last year. Factory employment and production of some basic materials and many types of manufactured goods so far in 1966 has been less than last year, and there have also been major decreases in new building, as well as in motor vehicle registrations and the related demand for hire purchase finance.

The growth in bank deposits is slowing down, but a tightening credit position, associated with the less favourable balance of payments, has been largely offset by releases from the Statutory Reserve accounts. Australian statistics for gross national product, personal consumption and fixed capital expenditure also point to a slowing down in economic growth rates since the end of 1965.

Rainfall in the State during April was again well below normal, and north-western districts in particular continue to suffer from drought conditions. The relative rainfall position of the past sixteen months is summarized in a map on page 69.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) over Corresponding Periods of Previous Year

			1964	1965				1966
			Q u a r t e r s					Jan. - April
			Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	
<u>Employment:</u>	Wage/Salary Earners	N.S.W. *	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.8
	Large Factories	" *	4.7	4.5	2.4	0.6	-0.3	-1.1
<u>Production:</u>	C o a l	"	0.5	19.4	8.1	19.6	22.1	3.2
	S t e e l	"	6.9	...	...	2.1	4.2	-1.5
	Electricity	"	11.2	9.1	6.4	4.5	5.3	0.5
	C e m e n t	"	7.5	5.0	9.0	-0.7	-1.2	-9.4
<u>Building:</u>	Dwellings Approved (No.)	"	11.4	1.3	-7.0	-12.4	-21.0	-28.2
	Value, All Approvals	"	25.2	24.2	1.7	4.0	-9.0	-19.3
	Retail Sales (excl. motor veh.etc.)	"	7.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.9M X
	Instalment Credit for retail sales	"	12.8	11.1	4.2	-3.2	-13.1	-5.0M
	Motor Vehicles, New Registrations	"	6.0	15.2	0.6	0.1	-14.5	-12.1
<u>Oversea Trade</u>	- Imports	Australia	28.8	20.5	18.9	14.9	1.0	1.2
	- Exports	"	-4.2	-6.8	-4.4	6.6	-1.5	-0.9
	Volume of Money	" *	11.6	10.0	8.2	6.4	5.2	4.9M
	Trading Bank Deposits	" *	13.1	10.7	8.4	4.9	4.2	3.7
	Savings Bank Deposits	N.S.W. *	11.7	10.5	7.9	7.1	6.2	6.1
	Gross National Product	Australia	8.0	11.5	8.7	5.7	3.9	1.8M
	Personal Consumption	"	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.1	4.9	5.0M
	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	"	17.4	16.3	12.8	16.2	12.9	7.6M
	Average Earnings, male unit	"	5.8	7.6	7.3	6.2	3.7	4.6M
	Consumer Price Index	"	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6M

\* At end of period

M March Quarter

X Australia



## PART I EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT (See also graph p.67)

Statistics for the first four months of 1966 indicate that employment levels remain comparatively high but that the pressure of labour demand is easing.

The number of wage- and salary-earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industries and in private domestic service) in New South Wales rose in March 1966 by 4,000, as against increases of 5,900 and 8,200 in this month of 1965 and 1964, and the total of 1,422,100 in March 1966 was 2.8 per cent. higher than in March 1965, as against rises of 3.9 and 3.8 per cent. in the two previous years. In the 1965-66 period, as in earlier years, the proportional increase in female employment was higher than in male employment. The employment increase in Australia between March 1964 and 1965 of 110,900 (to a total of 3,699,400) was also a little less than in the two previous years.

## WAGE &amp; SALARY EARNERS in Civilian Employment (Excl. Rural Workers &amp; Private Domestic)

	Feb. 1965	Mar. 1965	Feb. 1966	Mar. 1966	Percent. Rise Year ended March			
					1963	1964	1965	1966
N.S.W.: Males	971,600	973,800	993,500	995,400	2.3	3.3	3.2	2.2
Females	405,800	409,600	424,700	426,700	3.7	5.0	5.4	4.2
Persons	1,377,400	1,383,300	1,418,100	1,422,100	2.7	3.8	3.9	2.8
Other States "	2,192,400	2,205,200	2,266,100	2,277,300	3.2	4.7	4.5	3.3
Australia "	3,569,800	3,588,500	3,684,200	3,699,400	3.0	4.3	4.2	3.1

A survey of privately owned factories in New South Wales (conducted by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) showed that their total employment declined from 266,000 in November 1964 to 265,100 in January 1966, and after a temporary rise in the food group which lifted the total to 266,600 in February and March it fell back to 264,500 in April. Slight downward trends have appeared recently in most major groups, and between April 1965 and 1966 total employment in these factories fell by 2,900 or 1.1 per cent. (0.7 per cent. for men and 2.2 per cent. for women). The decline was proportionally highest in factories producing building materials, transport equipment and clothing and textiles.

## EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER PRIVATE FACTORIES - New South Wales

	Build'g Mat'ls	Basic Metals	Transport Equipment	Other Metal	Chemi- cals	Clothing Textiles	Food	Others	T o t a l		
									Males	Females	Persons
1964 Mar.	19,100	48,000	23,700	60,700	14,600	32,600	26,100	32,400	194,300	63,000	257,300
Apr.	19,100	48,300	24,000	61,300	14,500	32,700	25,900	32,500	195,200	63,200	258,400
1965 Mar.	19,800	49,600	24,800	65,200	15,100	33,400	27,400	33,700	200,800	68,100	268,900
Apr.	19,800	49,400	24,900	65,000	15,100	33,200	26,200	33,800	200,300	67,100	267,400
1966 Mar.	19,300	49,700	24,400	64,300	15,500	32,700	27,500	33,300	199,800	66,800	266,600
Apr.	19,100	49,300	24,400	64,300	15,400	32,300	26,400	33,200	198,800	65,600	264,500
P e r c e n t . I n c r e a s e - Twelve Months ended April											
April 1964	-0.5	3.7	5.3	5.9	1.4	2.2	4.0	2.9	3.0	5.2	3.6
April 1965	3.7	2.3	3.8	6.0	4.1	1.5	1.2	4.0	2.6	6.2	3.5
April 1966	-3.5	-0.2	-2.0	-1.1	2.0	-2.7	0.8	-1.8	-0.7	-2.2	-1.1



A fall of 500 in April 1966 reduced the number of unplaced applicants registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service in New South Wales to 21,100. In earlier years, the seasonal end of the year rise in this figure has usually been offset by the following April, but the 1966 total remained 7000 higher than the 14,100 applicants registered in October 1965 and also 6,300 more than in April 1965. However the present level remains low in relation to the work force (1.2% of estimated by the C.E.S.) and to the average of earlier years.

C'WEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, N.S.W.		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Unplaced Applicants	October	35,400	29,500	20,100	13,300	14,100
	January	47,100	42,400	31,800	17,000	26,600
	April	35,800	32,900	21,300	14,800	21,100

The number of persons on unemployment benefit in New South Wales at 6,800 at the end of April 1966 was a little higher than at this time of 1965 (4,600), although below the average of earlier years; a recent easing in the demand of labour is also shown in the decline in the number of unfilled vacancies from 17,100 in April 1965 to 11,300 in April 1966. The figures for unplaced applicants, unemployment beneficiaries and unfilled vacancies indicate that the fall in the demand for labour since last year applied more to males than to females.

#### REGISTRATIONS WITH COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - New South Wales

			1962	1963	1964	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6	
			April	April	April	March	April	March	April
<u>UNPLACED APPLICANTS</u> : Under 21	Male		4,900	4,800	2,800	1,800	2,000	3,300	3,100
	Female		6,300	6,400	5,700	4,300	4,000	4,900	4,600
		Over 21							
	Male		17,300	15,200	7,600	4,900	5,400	9,000	9,100
	Female		7,300	6,500	5,200	3,600	3,400	4,400	4,300
		Metrop.							
Rest of State	Persons		18,800	16,400	9,500	6,400	6,500	10,800	10,500
	"		17,100	16,500	11,800	8,200	8,300	10,900	10,700
All Applicants	Male		22,200	20,000	10,400	6,700	7,400	12,300	12,200
	Female		13,600	12,900	10,900	7,900	7,400	9,300	8,900
	Persons		35,800	32,900	21,300	14,600	14,800	21,600	21,100
<u>ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT:</u>	Male		11,800	9,700	3,700	1,700	2,200	3,400	4,100
	Female		5,800	5,300	4,000	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,700
	Persons		17,600	15,000	7,700	4,100	4,600	5,900	6,800
<u>UNFILLED VACANCIES:</u>	Male		4,500	4,700	8,700	13,200	12,200	7,200	7,200
	Female		3,700	2,900	3,700	5,000	4,900	4,100	4,100
	Persons		8,200	7,600	12,400	18,200	17,100	11,300	11,300

During April 1966 the number of unplaced applicants registered in Australia fell from 58,300 to 56,600. This left them 38 per cent. higher than at this time of 1965 (59 per cent. higher for males and 17 per cent. higher for females) but near or below the level of earlier years. As estimated by the Commonwealth Employment Service this was equivalent to 0.9 per cent. of the work force in April 1965 and 1.2 per cent. in April 1966. The increase applied to all States excepting Western Australia and Tasmania. The number of persons on unemployment benefit in Australia rose by 38 per cent. to 17,600 over the twelve months, while the number of unfilled vacancies declined by 24 per cent. to 36,900.

#### REGISTRATIONS WITH COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - A u s t r a l i a

			1962	1963	1964	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6	
			April	April	April	March	April	March	April
<u>UNPLACED APPLICANTS:</u>	Male		64,400	51,600	27,600	19,800	20,700	32,700	32,800
	Female		34,100	33,000	26,900	21,900	20,300	25,600	23,800
	Persons		98,500	84,600	54,500	41,700	41,000	58,300	56,600
<u>ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT:</u>		"	49,100	37,200	19,900	12,100	12,700	16,200	17,600
<u>UNFILLED VACANCIES:</u>		"	19,200	23,100	37,300	52,400	48,700	39,000	36,900



# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales and Australia

The number of man-days lost through industrial disputes in New South Wales at 368,000 in 1965 was a little higher than in the four previous years, but it remained below the level of some earlier years. The increase in 1965 occurred mainly in the transport industries (stevedoring, railways, buses) and in coal mining. Coal mining and stevedoring with approximately 12,000 and 9,000 employees respectively, make up less than 2% of the work force but have accounted for something like one third to a quarter of total recorded dispute losses in recent years; dispute losses in the year 1964-65 were equivalent to about 2% of possible production in coal mines and nearly 4% of man-hours worked in stevedoring.

The number of disputes in New South Wales in 1965 was close to the figures for 1964 and 1963; average duration rose in stevedoring from 2/3d of a day in 1964 to 1 day in 1965, in coal mining from 1 to 1½ days and in manufacturing from 1½ to 2 days.

The number of workers involved rose from 229,000 in 1964 to 251,000 in 1965, largely because of the greater incidence of stevedoring disputes and rail and bus strikes

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales

<u>Year</u>			<u>1952</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
<u>MAN-WORKING DAYS LOST:</u>									
Coal Mining	000		261	62	88	41	39	32	47
Manufacturing	"		406	91	134	159	177	145	141
Building/Construct.	"		5	17	25	31	23	35	24
Stevedoring	"		64	18	49	47	43	40	72
Other Transport	"		10	3	45	24	14	55	74
Other Industries	"		18	19	76	1	11	14	9
T o t a l	"		764	211	417	303	307	321	368
<u>NUMBER OF DISPUTES:</u>									
Coal Mining			1106	278	282	267	186	191	184
Manufacturing			120	128	202	263	293	364	339
Stevedoring			42	59	138	96	193	151	136
Other Industries			48	82	117	126	145	122	173
T o t a l			1316	547	739	752	817	828	832
<u>WORKERS INVOLVED:</u>									
Coal Mining	000		183	39	55	37	27	33	33
Manufacturing	"		92	39	145	64	92	92	77
Stevedoring	"		59	21	67	65	57	63	74
Other Industries	"		13	27	30	43	43	41	67
T o t a l	"		347	126	297	209	219	229	251

In Australia the number of man-working days lost through disputes which had risen from 581,000 in 1963 to 911,000 in 1964 fell to 816,000 in 1965, through reduced incidence of strikes in Victoria and South Australia. Disputes in metal mines in Queensland (Mt. Isa) accounted for a loss of 119,000 days and disputes in the stevedoring industry accounted for 155,000 days. The average number of working days lost per worker involved in disputes in Australia was 1.7 in 1964 and 1965.



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS (See also graph p. 68)

Comparing the corresponding periods of 1964-65 and 1965-66, registrations of new motor vehicles in both New South Wales and Australia were about constant for the September quarter; showed a strong relative decline for the December quarter (15 per cent. for the State and 13 per cent. for Australia); and slightly lesser falls for the March quarter and the month of April, (about 12 per cent. in each period, for both N.S.W. and Australia).

Comparing the ten months ended April 1965 and 1966, total registrations declined by 9 per cent. (to 115,900) for the State and by 8 per cent. (to 318,800) for Australia. The fall applied to cars and station wagons but not to commercial vehicles.

REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES  
(Excluding motor cycles, tractors and trailers)

	New South Wales				Australia			
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Sept. Quarter	33,300	38,000	40,200	40,300	86,900	103,600	109,800	109,100
Dec. Quarter	32,500	36,800	38,700	32,900	90,800	103,300	105,400	92,100
Mar. Quarter	30,500	31,500	36,000	31,600	82,000	88,600	97,300	86,600
April	10,300	13,400	12,600	11,100	27,200	36,800	35,000	31,000
Ten Months to April	106,700	119,600	127,500	115,900	286,900	332,200	347,700	318,800
Cars	69,500	77,600	81,400	76,700	181,500	209,000	215,100	204,000
Station Waggon	20,300	22,400	25,100	17,600	57,300	66,300	72,000	51,600
Others	16,900	19,700	20,900	21,600	48,100	57,000	60,500	63,200

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICES

Traffic on the Government bus services, in terms of mileage, for the nine months ended March 1966 at 29.5 mill. in Sydney and 4 mill. in Newcastle was near the level of recent years. There was little change in earnings while expenses continued their upward trend, and the deficit on working account for the nine months rose from \$952,000 in 1963-4 and \$1.55m. in 1964-5 to \$2.12m. in 1965-6.

GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES - July to March		1955-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Gross Earnings, Sydney & Newcastle	\$000	16,702	18,644	18,536	18,566	18,638
Working Expenses	"	21,066	19,940	19,488	20,112	20,754
Deficit on Working Account : Sydney	"	4,100	1,168	794	1,332	1,788
Newcastle	"	264	128	158	214	328
T o t a l		4,364	1,296	952	1,546	2,115
Miles: Sydney (Trams ceased Feb. 1961)	m.	20.6	28.9	29.2	29.7	29.5
Newcastle	m.	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0



For many of the major factory products, output in New South Wales in the four months ended April 1966 reflected not only a seasonal decline over the preceding four months but was also well below the level of January-April 1965 which itself had already shown a decrease or slowing in expansion when compared with the previous year. The decline in the 1966 period, as compared with a year earlier was of the order of 9% or more for major building materials such as cement, tiles, timber and paints, for building fittings such as bath and sink heaters and washing machines and for appliances such as radio and television sets, as well as for motor bodies. In yarns and textiles last year's downward move continued. Even steel output was not fully maintained at last year's peak and production of coal and electricity showed only minor rises.

FACTORY PRODUCTION - New South Wales - January-April 1966 and Earlier Periods

		F o u r M o n t h s e n d e d				% RISE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR			
		Dec.1964	April 1965	Dec.1965	Apr.1966	Four Months ended April			
						1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal	mill.ton	6,956	7,008	8,360	7,231	-5.0	20.2	11.0	3.2
Electricity	m.kWh	4,700	4,698	4,905	4,721	12.1	18.0	6.6	0.5
Gas	m.therm	39.4	36.5	39.3	35.0	-1.7	-3.0	9.3	-4.2
Ingot Steel	000 tons	1,714	1,586	1,782	1,563	5.1	11.3	0.9	-1.5
Cement	000 tons	446	429	433	389	8.2	26.4	6.8	-9.4
Bricks	million	188	177	193	173	3.8	20.9	7.5	-2.3
Timber *	m.sup.ft.	116	90	116	81	-0.4	14.4	-3.0	-10.0
Electric Stoves	000	28.7	21.4	26.2	21.5	31.8	9.3	8.2	...
Hotwater Systems	000	30.4	28.4	30.9	27.9	9.3	13.7	23.2	-1.9
Refrigerators (Dom.)	000	43.5	33.5	40.2	36.4	-8.1	20.1	11.0	8.9
Washing Machines	000	50.9	45.3	48.6	39.0	-25.0	30.7	28.8	-14.0
Radio Sets	000	132	74	89	56	29.3	-17.0	-13.4	-24.5
Television Sets	000	68	51	58	46	-16.0	-4.4	...	-10.5
Electric Motors	000	661	546	614	523	8.5	25.6	11.4	-4.1
Motor Bodies	000	40.2	38.1	35.7	31.3	26.6	4.1	-11.6	-17.8
Batteries (Wet Cell)	000	343	357	327	323	2.2	5.8	-10.8	-9.6
Yarns (All Types)	m.lbs.	15.7	12.7	14.8	12.4	-6.0	26.2	-7.2	-2.4
Finished Fabrics	m.sq.yd.	20.4	16.3	19.1	16.0	3.2	19.5	-10.4	-1.9
Flour	000 ton	180	183	184	142	-5.2	23.0	-12.7	-22.5
Beer	m.gall.	42.8	38.4	43.3	36.9	5.3	8.2	6.7	-4.0

\* Three months periods ended December and March

BUILDING APPROVALS - New South Wales (See also graph p. 68)

The decline in dwelling approvals which became evident in the second half of 1965 continued into the March quarter of 1966 and the month of April. Comparing corresponding periods of 1964-65 and 1965-66 the number of dwellings approved in the State dropped by about 20 per cent. for both the December and March Quarters, and by 26 per cent. for April. Approvals during the ten months ended April, at 31,900 in 1965-66, were 18 per cent. less than for this period last year.

For the same ten months period, the value of all types of building approved fell by 9 per cent. (or \$47 mill.) to \$482 mill. in 1965-66 with major decreases in home,commercial and industrial building categories partly offset by a continuing rise in approvals for educational and "other" projects.

BUILDING APPROVED, NEW SOUTH WALES

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
September Quarter	8,600	9,400	10,700	13,000	11,400
December Quarter	7,900	7,900	10,300	11,500	9,100
March Quarter	7,100	7,800	10,100	10,900	8,700
April	3,200	3,100	4,300	3,600	2,700
Ten months to April	26,800	28,200	35,400	39,000	31,900
Houses	22,200	22,500	25,000	24,000	21,700
Flats	4,600	5,700	10,300	15,100	10,200
VALUE (\$ million)					
Dwellings	193.6	207.2	258.3	300.5	270.4
Shops, Offices & Banks	83.8	74.7	59.1	70.7	50.6
Factories	30.8	35.5	32.0	47.1	41.7
Educational & Other Building	74.4	85.0	112.1	110.9	119.3
Total Value of All Classes	382.6	402.4	461.5	529.2	482.0



(The survey related to the last pay period of October 1965 and covered male employees in all main industry groups, excepting (i) rural industries, (ii) finance, community, business, personal and government services, and (iii) waterside workers. The survey covered all Australian States, but not A.C.T. or N.T.)

Total weekly earnings in Australia for the 1.4 million employees (other than managerial, etc. staff) included in the survey averaged \$57.90 of which ordinary time payments at award rates made up 79%, overtime 13½ % and payments in excess of awards 7½ %. For the manufacturing industries the average was \$58.20 of which three quarters was for ordinary time at award rates, 15% overtime and 10% above award. Weekly earnings were highest (\$60 to \$64) in the metal and engineering and paper and printing industries which showed comparatively high ratios of overtime and above award earnings. In the limited selection of non-manufacturing industries included in the survey, top earnings were in mining (\$72) and transport (\$60), while public utilities and building were closer to the manufacturing average of \$58, and wholesale trade (\$54) and retail trade (\$51) well below it; in general the non-manufacturing employees received less overtime and above-award payments, and ordinary-time award rates made up 83% of their total pay.

Out of the total 1.4 million employees, referred to here, 27 % were government employees. For those, award rates for ordinary time made up 88% of the average earnings of \$56 (as against 76% of \$59 for private employees) and overtime 11% (14 % for private who also received a 9½ % portion for above-award payments).

Average earnings for non-managerial staff in the States ranged from \$60 in New South Wales and \$59 in Victoria to \$56 in Western Australia, \$55 in South Australia and Tasmania and \$54 in Queensland. Ordinary-time award rates were around \$45-46 in each State, but overtime at \$8 in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as above-award payments of \$5 in these two States, were higher than elsewhere.

WEEKLY EARNINGS - Oct.1965 - Full time Adult Male Employees, excl. Managerial etc. Staff

Industry Group	A u s t r a l i a				N e w   S o u t h   W a l e s			
	Overtime	Ordinary Time		TOTAL	Overtime	Ordinary Time		TOTAL
	Earnings	Award	Above Award		Earnings	Award	Above Award	
	Percent. of Total			\$	Percent. of Total			\$
Total	13.5	79.2	7.3	57.90	14.2	78.0	7.8	59.70
Manufacturing	15.2	75.5	9.3	58.20	15.9	73.7	10.4	59.60
Mining	13.2	72.6	14.2	72.00	12.4	82.3	5.3	59.90
Building & Const'n.	14.5	81.9	3.6	57.60				
Transport & Commun.	14.3	83.9	1.8	60.30				
Trade	7.6	82.3	10.1	52.20				
Government	10.6	88.0	1.4	55.80	10.5	88.4	1.1	56.90
Private	14.5	76.1	9.4	58.70	15.4	74.5	10.1	60.70

In November 1965 the basic wage in New South Wales for adult males stood at \$31.50 and average minimum weekly wage rates (calculated from awards) at \$41. Grading by income classes for non-managerial employees in the Survey, which form the bulk of the total, shows that in New South Wales only 18% earned less than \$44, 71% between \$44 and \$79 (with a fairly even spread between the three sub-groups shown below) and 11% earned \$80 or more. Government employees were relatively more numerous in the lower income groups (under \$60) than private employees.

Statistics available from the Survey for managerial and executive staff in Australia indicate that only 12% earned less than \$60, and over one half earned \$80 or more; the overall average for this group of \$93 compares with \$58 for the non-managerial staff.

WEEKLY EARNINGS - Oct.1965 - Full time Adult Male Employees in Earnings Groups

Industry Group	Less than \$44 \$44-\$51 \$52-\$59 \$60-\$79 \$80 & over					T o t a l	
	P e r c e n t . o f T o t a l					Number	
	EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF						
NEW SOUTH WALES							
T o t a l	17.8	23.0	20.6	27.3	11.3	100%	566,900
Manufacturing	16.6	22.4	21.2	29.5	10.4	100%	288,200
Other Groups	18.9	23.5	20.0	25.3	12.3	100%	278,700
Government	23.0	25.5	19.7	23.5	8.3	100%	147,700
Private	15.9	22.1	20.9	28.7	12.4	100%	419,300
AUSTRALIA T o t a l	20.2	24.8	20.6	24.9	9.5	100%	1,426,000
	MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE ETC. STAFF						
AUSTRALIA T o t a l	3.1		9.3	33.8	53.8	100%	164,100



BANKING - General, Australia

A seasonal increase of \$154m. to a total of \$11,000m. in the volume of money (defined as public holdings of cash and deposits with trading and savings banks) between December 1965 and March 1966 was rather less than for this time of recent years (\$176m. in 1964/65 and \$300m. in 1963/64), and the annual rate of increase has slowed down from 9 per cent. in the first half of 1965 to  $\frac{5}{2}$  per cent. in the second half and 5 per cent. in March quarter 1966.

The note and coin issue to the public which had been static in recent years actually declined by 7 per cent. between March 1965 and 1966. During this period trading bank deposits on cheque accounts also fell by 1.4 per cent., and this movement was accentuated by a halt in the expansion of their turnover (as measured by debits to customers' accounts) which commenced in the second half of 1965. So in 1965/66, as in 1964/65, the rise in the volume of money was restricted to savings deposits (7.3 per cent.) and fixed deposits with trading banks (up 5.9 per cent.) although here too the rates were less than in recent years. These two components (sometimes described as "near monies") have increased their share in the total money supply frpm one half to two thirds over the past five years, while the more active portion of the money supply (cheque accounts and cash held by the public) in March 1966 was lower, both in absolute and relative terms, than in March 1965 or 1964.

VOLUME OF MONEY - Australia (Reserve Bank Bulletin)

Month	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Amount in \$ mill.				Percent. Rise on Previous Year			
September	8,026	8,750	9,880	10,458	7.9	9.0	12.9	5.9
December	8,366	9,242	10,312	10,846	7.9	10.5	11.6	5.2
March	8,542	9,542	10,488	11,000	7.9	11.7	9.9	4.9
DETAILS FOR MARCH:								
deposits; Savings Bank	3,786	4,330	4,803	5,154	13.1	14.4	10.9	7.3
Trading: Fixed	1,168	1,270	1,651	1,913	11.5	8.7	29.9	5.9
Other	2,764	3,116	3,212	3,168	1.8	12.7	3.1	-1.4
Notes & Coin Issued	824	826	822	765	2.5	0.2	-0.5	-6.9

Excluding Government and inter-bank deposits.

Australia's international reserves fell by \$155m. to \$1,490m. between March, 1964 and 1965 and by a further \$196m. or 13 per cent. to \$1,294m. in March 1966. This decline, which reflects an unfavourable balance of payments, was more than offset by substantial rises in trading and savings bank loans and, to a lesser extent, by purchases of Government securities by the Reserve and savings banks in both years.

MAJOR ASSETS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING SYSTEM - As at March

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ m i l l i o n								Percent. Annual Rise			
International Reserves		1182	1645		1490		1294		9.8	39.2	-9.4	-13.2
Advances: Trading Banks	2341		2459		2704		3025		11.0	8.5	14.9	11.3
Savings Banks	827		1028		1257		1458					
Rural/Development Banks	375	3542	356 3843		458 4419		433 4917		11.0	8.5	14.9	11.3
Gov't Sec's; Trading Banks	964		1098		1250		1227					
Savings Banks	2657		2979		3225		3377					
Reserve Bank	716	4337	565 4642		660 5135		784 5387		3.9	7.0	10.6	4.9
Total of Above		9,060	10,130		11,044		11,597		7.3	11.8	9.0	5.0

Including loans to short-term money market but excluding Government deposits with trading banks.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS - New South Wales

(Excluding Government Accounts at metrop. branches and Central Banking Business)

Money turnovers as measured by bank debits reflect an easing in business and trade turnovers. Debits in New South Wales which had increased at the rate of 14 per cent. between the years ended June 1964 and 1965 advanced by only 1 per cent. in July-December 1965 and 2 per cent. in March quarter 1966 over the corresponding periods of the previous year.

Sept. Quarter	Weekly Average (\$ mill.)				Percent. Change on Previous Year					
	1962-3	63-4	64-5	65-6	1960-1	61-2	62-3	63-4	64-5	65-6
Sept. Quarter	687	770	901	922	20.2	-7.0	12.8	12.2	17.0	2.4
Dec. "	725	860	957	952	15.4	-1.5	7.8	18.1	11.2	-0.5
March "	703	824	918	940	4.3	4.8	9.8	17.1	11.4	2.3



MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Australia

Deposits in Australia with the major trading banks showed a relatively strong seasonal fall from \$5,223m. in February 1966 to \$5,096m. in April, and although this left them \$270m. or 6 per cent. higher than a year earlier the rise was almost entirely in deposits at interest, while ordinary cheque deposits remained near the level of April 1965 and 1964.

Despite the relative lag in deposits new lending has been well kept up. Total advances in April 1966 at \$2792m. were 11 per cent. greater than at this time of 1965, and the ratio of advances to deposits rose from 52.3% to 54.8% over the year. The resulting strain on bank resources was eased by recent reductions in statutory reserve deposit requirements which have made the required rate the lowest since the system was introduced. The Reserve Bank reduced the rate on 5th April from 12.8% to 10.4% of deposit liabilities, releasing approximately \$125m., and further on 26th April to 9.4%, releasing \$51m. Of the first release an amount of \$47m. was earmarked for the new Farm Development Fund and additions to the Term Loan Fund to which also a further \$24m. from other bank assets have been transferred. But the major part of the release from Statutory Reserve in April has been intended as a counter to the decline in bank liquidity which is mainly associated with the deficit in the balance of payments.

Thus the banks' liquid assets ratio was maintained at 25.8% which is similar to the ratio prevailing at this time of recent years.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia

	1962	1963	1964	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6		
	April			March	April	February	March	April
	\$ million							
DEPOSITS: Fixed	1,125	1,247	1,389	1,744	1,792	2,030	2,027	2,018
Current: Interest Bearing	191	228	268	286	289	330	323	308
Other	2,450	2,461	2,761	2,870	2,746	2,863	2,803	2,769
Total Deposits	3,766	3,935	4,419	4,900	4,826	5,223	5,153	5,096
ADVANCES: Term Loans	...	41	104	164	166	195	196	198
Wool Buyers (Temp.	90	109	131	122	119	123	130	131
Other	1,927	2,014	2,020	2,111	2,239	2,325	2,372	2,463
Total Advances	2,018	2,164	2,256	2,398	2,524	2,643	2,698	2,792
Statutory Reserve Deposit	448	456	685	766	724	643	664	525
Government Securities	920	875	1,002	1,243	1,093	1,346	1,292	1,150
Cash Items	127	133	133	143	148	* 247	* 203	166
R a t i o t o C u s t o m e r s ' D e p o s i t s - P e r C e n t.								
Advances	53.6	55.0	51.1	48.9	52.3	50.6	52.3	54.8
Statutory Reserve Deposit	11.9	11.6	15.5	15.6	15.0	12.3	12.9	10.3
Cash and Securities (LGS)	27.8	25.6	25.8	28.3	25.7	*30.5	*29.0	25.8
Fixed Deposits as % of Total	29.9	31.4	31.4	35.6	37.1	38.9	39.3	39.6

\* Affected by transition to decimal currency.

Overdraft limits rose by \$20m. to \$3,989m. in April 1966 when they were \$88m. more than a year earlier, but advances drawn against them have risen faster and the proportion of Limits Used at 62 per cent. was higher than in recent years (between 54% and 57% in April 1962-65).

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES & LIMITS (Excl. Temporary Loans to Wool Buyers & Term Loans) \$m.

	1962	1963	1964	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6		
	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	April	Feb.	Mar.	April
Total Overdraft Limits (Second Wed.)	3,402	3,587	3,765	3,880	3,901	3,959	3,969	3,989
Less: Advances Outstanding (Weekly Av.)	1,927	2,014	2,020	2,111	2,239	2,325	2,372	2,463
Unused Overdraft Limits" (Approx. Bal.)	1,475	1,573	1,745	1,769	1,662	1,634	1,597	1,526
Percent. of Limits Used (Approx.)	57%	56%	54%	54%	57%	59%	60%	62%

# NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Comparing the ten months ended April 1965 and 1966, total revenue of the State Government increased by 7 per cent. (to \$606m.) and total expenditure by 6 per cent. (to \$614m.). Consequently, the overall deficit on current account for the ten months fell from \$10.5m. to \$6.3m. Receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund rose by \$35m. or 12 per cent. This increase was mainly accounted for by a rise in the Commonwealth General Grant of \$43m. (partly because of a change in the method of payment whereby monthly instalments are now spread evenly throughout the year) and in State taxation by \$5.5m. These increases were partly offset by a fall of \$9.4m. in land revenue.

Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund rose by \$30m. (or 7 per cent.) of which \$3m. went to net debt charges; \$11m. to expenditure on education and health; and the remaining \$15m. was spread fairly evenly over other departmental expenditure.

The total revenue of the three business undertakings dropped by 3 per cent. (to \$199m.) due to a fall in railway income, while their total expenditure rose by 3 per cent. (to \$179m.) which was also nearly entirely attributable to the railways. Consequently, the net surplus for the businesses dropped from \$31m. to \$20m.

Gross loan expenditure for the period rose from \$113m. in 1963-64 to \$127m. in 1964-65 and \$142m. this year.

## NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS - Ten Months ended April - \$ million

REVENUE	1963/4	1964/5	1965/6	EXPENDITURE	1963/4	1964/5	1965/6
Commonwealth General Grant	168.8	169.1	212.3	Net Debt Charges	77.8	79.5	82.8
State Taxation	96.6	106.4	111.9	Education, Health	175.4	204.4	215.6
Other Governmental	68.6	87.6	82.8	Other Departmental	116.0	120.9	136.1
Total Consolidated Revenue	334.0	363.1	407.1	Total of above	369.2	404.7	434.5
Railways	164.8	171.0	164.9	Railways	132.4	141.8	146.3
Omnibuses	21.0	20.6	20.6	Omnibuses	22.0	22.3	22.9
Harbour Services	12.6	13.8	13.8	Harbour Services	8.4	10.1	9.9
Total Business	198.4	205.4	199.3	Total Business	162.8	174.2	179.1
TOTAL REVENUE	532.4	568.5	606.3	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	532.0	579.0	613.6
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES:					112.6	127.2	142.4

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

The fall in savings deposits in April 1966 was less than that for the preceding month both for New South Wales and for Australia, being \$5m. (to \$1776m.) as against \$8m. in March for the State, and \$16m. (to \$5102m.) as against the \$24m. drop in March for Australia. However the annual rate of growth of savings deposits remains at a considerably lower level than in previous years both for New South Wales (6% for the first 4 months of the year as against 9% for the same period in 1965) and Australia (7% as against 10% for the corresponding period).

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

	1964		1965		1966		April to April			
	March	April	March	April	March	April	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66
	\$ million						Percent. Increase in Year			
New South Wales	1,528	1,537	1,680	1,674	1,781	1,776	13.3	13.3	8.9	6.1
Other States	2,792	2,809	3,102	3,084	3,337	3,326	14.3	15.4	9.8	7.8
Australia	4,320	4,346	4,782	4,758	5,118	5,102	13.9	14.6	9.5	7.2



The quarterly rate of increase for the Consumer Price Index rose from 0.7 per cent. in March quarter 1965 to 1.3 per cent. in December quarter but was down to 0.1 per cent. in March quarter 1966. The total increase between March quarter 1965 and 1966 was 3.4 per cent. which was less than in the previous twelve months (4.1 per cent.) but still well above the level of other recent years. A sharp rise in the Wholesale Price Index in the middle of 1965 was reversed in December quarter when food prices fell but their subsequent recovery led to a rise in the Index in March quarter 1966; for the year ended March 1966 the Index advanced by 5 per cent., as against 2.9 per cent. in the previous year. The Export Price Index rose from the middle of 1965 onward following the recovery in wool prices, and a rise of 6.2 per cent. between March quarter 1965 and 1966 contrasts with a fall of 15 per cent. in the previous year. The Import Price Index maintained a steady upward trend in 1965 and early 1966.

PRICE INDEXES - Australia

QUARTER	CONSUMER	WHOLE-SALE	EXPORT	IMPORT	CONSUMER		WHOLESALE		EXPORT		IMPORT
					Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	
	Base year 1952-53 = 100				P e r c e n t a g e C h a n g e						
1963 - March	125	106	81	109		+0.3		+1.7		+8.7	+0.6
1964 - March	126	108	93	110		+1.0		+1.1		+14.6	+1.4
1965 - March	131	111	80	111.5	+0.7	+4.1	+0.3	+2.9	-4.7	-15.0	+1.4
1965 - June	132	113	78.5	112.5	+0.9		+1.8		-1.4		
" - Sept.	133.5	117	80	113	+1.1		+3.6		+1.7		
" - Dec.	135	114.5	83.5	114	+1.3		-2.0		+4.6		
1966 - March	135	116	84.5p	115p	+0.1	+3.4	+1.5	+5.0	+1.2	+6.2	+2.7p

p = Preliminary

The food series of the Consumer Price Index declined from 139.5 in December quarter 1965 to 138.4 in March quarter 1966 following a fall in the price of potatoes, onions and meat which more than offset rises in the price of bread, eggs and milk: even so the food index figure for March quarter 1966 remained 3.9 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The series for clothing and household supplies advanced only by about 1 per cent. over the year. As in previous years the housing series and miscellaneous (transport charges etc.) showed major increases (4.3 and 5.4 per cent. respectively) between March quarter 1965 and 1966. Over this period the rise in the aggregate series ranged from 5 per cent. in Brisbane and 3.8 per cent. in Perth, to between 3.1 and 3.3 per cent. in the other capitals. For Canberra, which is not included in the "Six Capitals" series, the corresponding rise was 2.8 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Base Year 1952-53 = 100, Six Capital Cities

Quarter	Food	Clothing, Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	ALL GROUPS
Index Weight (1960)	32.1	16.9	12.6	14.5	23.9	100
1963 - March	124.1	113.2	155.3	112.1	129.0	124.5
1964 - March	126.0	113.8	159.9	111.1	130.1	125.8
- December	132.1	115.4	164.4	111.3	136.5	130.0
1965 - March	133.1	115.8	165.3	112.5	137.3	130.9
- December	139.5	116.6	171.4	113.7	142.7	135.2
1966 - March	138.4	116.9	172.4	113.7	144.7	135.4

Quarter	All Groups Index - Capital Cities						
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1964 - March	124.6	127.1	129.2	123.5	124.2	129.8	125.8
1965 - March	129.1	132.9	134.6	128.9	128.0	134.0	130.9
1966 - March	133.3	137.2	141.4	133.1	132.8	138.1	135.4

The Wholesale Price Index for basic materials and foodstuffs (average of three years ended June 1939 = 100) rose from 352 in March 1965 to 376 in August and, following a decline to 364 at the end of the year, reached 380 in March 1966. The recent fluctuations largely reflect movements in the series for foodstuffs and tobacco which has a weight of 56 out of 100 in the total index; in March 1966 this series stood 11 per cent. higher than in March 1965 and the series for textile fibres (incl. wool) showed a similar increase. Major rises over the year also occurred in the series for chemicals, rubber and hides and oils, fats and waxes, while the series for metals and coal slightly fell and the series for building materials remained steady. The series for goods which are mainly home-produced advanced faster than the series for mainly imported goods.

Month	Textile Fibres	Metals Coal	Oils Fats Waxes	Chem- icals	Build'g Mater- ials	Rubber Hides	ALL BA- SIC MA- TERIALS	FOOD, Tob- acco	Mainly		TOTAL ALL GROUPS
Index Weight (1960)	3	17	8	4	10	2	44	56	Im- port	Home Prod.	100
g. 1960	366	401	225	329	439	365	347	392	280	410	372
c. 1963	501	383	207	283	469	219	339	339	276	366	339
r. 1965	398	396	208	288	505	237	346	358	275	385	352
g. 1965	406	392	208	288	508	271	347	400	275	419	376
n. 1966	436	389	221	326	505	311	356	371p	281p	399	364
r. 1966	443p	391p	220	348	507	356p	361p	396p	282p	421p	380p

The Export Price Index (1959-60 = 100) declined steadily from a peak of 120 in February 1964 to 101 in March 1965 and recovered gradually to 109 in March 1966. The series for wool (with a weight of 51 out of 100 in the total index), which had declined by 28 per cent. between March 1964 and 1965, rose by 18 per cent. in the following twelve months. The series for meats and for hides and tallow, and to a lesser extent also the series for cereals and for dried and canned fruits, advanced fairly steadily over the year ended March 1966, while the series for sugar and for metals and coal fluctuated considerably and showed an overall fall. The series for dairy produce tended downward throughout the twelve months and like sugar, kept well below the base year average.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX - AUSTRALIA - (BASE YEAR 1959-60 = 100)

Month	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Dried/Can- ned Fruits	Sugar	Hides, Tallow	Metals Coal	Gold	ALL GROUPS
Index Weight	51	10	6½	12½	2½	4	1	10½	2	100
March 1962	99	97	83	107	93	84	81	91	100	97
March 1963	112	99	90	104	89	128	69	91	100	105
March 1964	130	106	91	109	98	192	74	103	100	120
March 1965	94	110	95	104	100	85	94	129	101	101
March 1966	111p	126p	84	107	101p	77p	124	120p	100	109p

With a small but fairly steady upward trend in import prices over recent years, fluctuations in the terms of trade (ratio of export to import prices) have reflected mainly the up and down movements of export prices. Expressed as an index (base 1959-60) the terms of trade reached a peak of 111 in the year 1963-64 and fell to 96 by June quarter 1965, which reflected the fall in the export price index from 114 to 100 more strongly than the rise in the import price index from 103 to 105. A recovery in the terms of trade to 102 by March quarter 1966 again was mainly due to a rise in export prices (100 to 108) which was only slightly moderated by the rise in import prices (105 to 107).

	Year 1960-61	Year 1963-64	Year 1964-65	June Qtr. 1965	Sept. Qtr. 1965	Dec. Qtr. 1965	Mar. Qtr. 1966
Base Year 1959-60=100							
EXPORT PRICE INDEX	95	114	105	100	102	107	108 P
IMPORT PRICE INDEX	101	103	104	105	106	106	107 P
"TERMS OF TRADE"	94	111	101	95	97	101	102 P



RETAIL TRADE (See also graph p.68)

Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the rate of increase in the value of retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts and petrol) for Australia eased from 8% in the second half of 1964 to 5% in the same period of 1965, 4½% in the March quarter of 1965, and 2% in April.

The shift to suburban trading at the expense of Sydney City stores continues, as indicated by recent statistics from the Retail Trades Association of New South Wales. In February and March 1966 there was an increase of only 1% over the same months of the previous year for sales in city stores, as against rises of 8% and 5% for the suburban stores. The provisional figure for city stores for April shows a sharp decrease of 8.8% compared with April, 1965.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES - Per cent. Rise as compared with corresponding periods of previous year											
	1 9 6 5							1 9 6 6			
	Jan.-June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
es (excl. motor oup) N.S.W.	5.7			4.6			4.0			4.0	
Australia	6.7	5.2	5.4	5.8	2.7	6.1	5.6	2.1	6.1	5.1	2.0
ail Traders Assoc'n.											
Sydney City	1.1	3.7	2.4	6.6	-1.4	5.1	0.5	-5.0	1.0	1.0	-8.8
Suburbs	n.a.	10.3	7.0	9.8	3.8	9.3	5.5	-3.1	8.0	5.0	
Newcastle	n.a.	4.0	-5.3	-2.2	-1.9	1.1	-1.9	-6.0	-1.9	NC	
Quarter	n.a. Not Available			NC No Change							

LENDING BY FINANCE COMPANIES

Hire purchase and other consumer and commercial lending in New South Wales was less during March quarter 1966 than in this period of 1965. Balances outstanding for instalment credit for retail sales (lent by non-retail finance firms) fell from a peak of \$414m. at the end of 1965 to \$411m. in March (in Australia from \$1,089m. to \$1,071m. respectively).

The more comprehensive statistical series for main finance companies show a similar slackening in 1966 in new and outstanding lending for wholesale hire purchase (largely car dealers), mortgage loans and factoring, and to a lesser extent also in other commercial loans.

INSTALMENT CREDIT & OTHER LENDING BY FINANCE COMPANIES - New South Wales - \$ million

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (Financed by Non-Retail Finance Businesses)		Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
		Q u a r t e r s			
Amount Financed during Period shown	1963-4	64	66	58	61
	1964-5	69	75	64	64
	1965-6	67	65	61	
Balance Outstanding at end of Period	1963-4	347	361	362	367
	1964-5	379	397	398	403
	1965-6	411	414	411	
MAIN FINANCE COMPANIES (other than banks, insurances, building societies, etc.)		(1)			
Amount Financed during Period shown	1964-5	191	182	192	200
	1965-6	201	194	172	
Balance Outstanding at end of Period	1964-5	727	745	769	756
	1965-6	778	784	779	

(1) Further excludes finance companies engaged also in other activities and financing mainly their own sales, or group members which mainly finance related companies.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

A recovery in the Sydney share market towards the end of April 1966 was short-lived. The index for ordinary shares fell by about 3 per cent. in the first week of May and the market remained weak for the rest of the month, although the index average was only a little less than in April.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX All Ordinary Shares 1957=100	Y e a r		1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6				
	1963-4	1964-5	April	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May*
Peak of Period	186	185	161	157	160	163	158	161	161
Low of Period	158	148	150	150	159	158	151	156	154
Daily Average	176	171	157	153	160	161	154	158	157

\* Month ended 27th May

PART III : RURAL INDUSTRIES

THE SEASON - New South Wales (See also graph p.67 and map giving a general indication of drought conditions in the State on p.69 )

April was very dry in all parts of the State until the last week, when good rain fell in coastal districts, the best falls occurring between Sydney and the Queensland coast and in the north-east corner of the State. There were lighter falls on the central tablelands and slopes. Rainfall in major Sheep and Wheat districts was well below normal in April - more so than in the previous two months. Apart from some isolated heavy falls, rain in the western areas of the State was mainly light and too variable to result in any general wheat sowings. During the first part of May very heavy rain fell in the metropolitan area and there were some "useful" falls (above one inch) in parts of the Western Districts. Elsewhere there were only light falls.

Pastures are in reasonable condition in coastal and southern districts but elsewhere the winter feed position remains poor. Of the 59 Pastures Protection Districts 38 were declared drought areas for May, compared with 31 for April and a drought peak of 45 in August 1965. The prospects for the coming wheat harvest remain uncertain, depending on rainfall during the remainder of the sowing season.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales, "Normal Rainfall" for each Period = 100

	S H E E P DISTRICTS					W H E A T DISTRICTS				COASTAL DAIRYING			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
5: July	77	52	53	44	58	29	54	56	52	263	118	48	197
August	69	81	150	120	104	72	90	148	123	115	41	80	91
September	80	87	83	58	81	89	77	80	81	56	66	66	60
October	86	185	141	81	131	92	190	129	143	75	175	253	123
November	53	50	120	48	74	57	64	124	100	76	53	50	67
December	177	168	149	138	161	164	184	168	171	186	118	86	156
6: January	26	26	39	60	24	20	27	37	32	16	35	36	24
February	64	50	88	42	65	52	50	77	67	109	127	123	115
March	70	141	198	80	133	68	153	214	180	41	84	88	58
April	47	36	26	19	34	31	37	26	29	102	73	20	84

DAIRYING - New South Wales

After a relative decline in the second half of 1965, milk production in New South Wales improved in January-April 1966 (when compared with the corresponding period of 1965) when the drought broke in most of the coastal districts. Output of 273 mill. gall. in the ten months ended April 1966 was 7 mill. gall. higher than in the corresponding period of 1964-65 though it remained less than in earlier periods. The intake by the Milk Board continued to rise in 1965-66 when it accounted for 30% of total wholemilk production, but use of milk for butter, cheese and other processing was below the level of recent years.

W H O L E M I L K - Production and Use - New South Wales - Mill. Gallon

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
September Quarter	71.7	64.2	68.6	63.9	64.0	67.3	64.6
December Quarter	115.0	94.7	114.3	99.4	104.7	100.8	99.6
March Quarter	99.2	93.1	102.6	99.5	93.9	80.1	86.6
Month of April	24.1	24.8	22.6	24.5	22.3	17.4	22.1
Ten Months: Total	310.0	276.8	308.1	287.3	284.9	265.6	272.9
" For Butter	181.1	144.4	175.8	160.1	157.7	136.1	141.9
" Cheese	8.2	9.9	11.5	9.6	9.7	7.9	7.6
" Processing	14.1	14.2	14.7	13.4	13.0	13.2	13.3
" Milk Board	68.7	71.3	74.4	75.2	77.0	80.4	81.8
" Other Use	37.9	37.0	31.7	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.3



First-hand deliveries of wool into New South Wales stores (excluding Albury) during the ten months ended April, 1966, at 1.12 million bales, were 22 per cent. less than for this period of last season. Usually about 90% of the season's clip has been delivered into store by the end of April. Disposals for this period fell by 21 per cent. to 1.08 million bales which was also well below the level for recent years. The value of these sales in the ten months fell from \$253m. in 1963-64 to \$204m. in 1964-65 and \$160m. in 1965-66.

W O O L S T O R E S - Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn - July to April

		1960-1	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4	1964-5	1965-6
First-Hand Deliveries	000 Bales	1389	1392	1371	1460	1441	1124
Percent. of Year's Total		91%	91%	90%	91%	91%	
Total Receipts (incl. Carryover)	000 Bales	1491	1469	1458	1551	1544	1242
Disposals	"	1296	1323	1334	1390	1369	1083
Balance in Store, End of April		195	146	124	161	175	159
Value of Sales in Ten Months	\$ million	166.2	185.0	198.0	252.6	204.2	159.6

Wool prices have shown a slow but steady improvement so far this season, and although no sales were held in New South Wales during April 1966, prices realised at other Australian centres during April and May indicate that the March level was fully maintained; the average for March (on a full-clip base) was 52 cents per lb. greasy, the best since September 1964 and 8 per cent. above the average for the 1964-65 season.

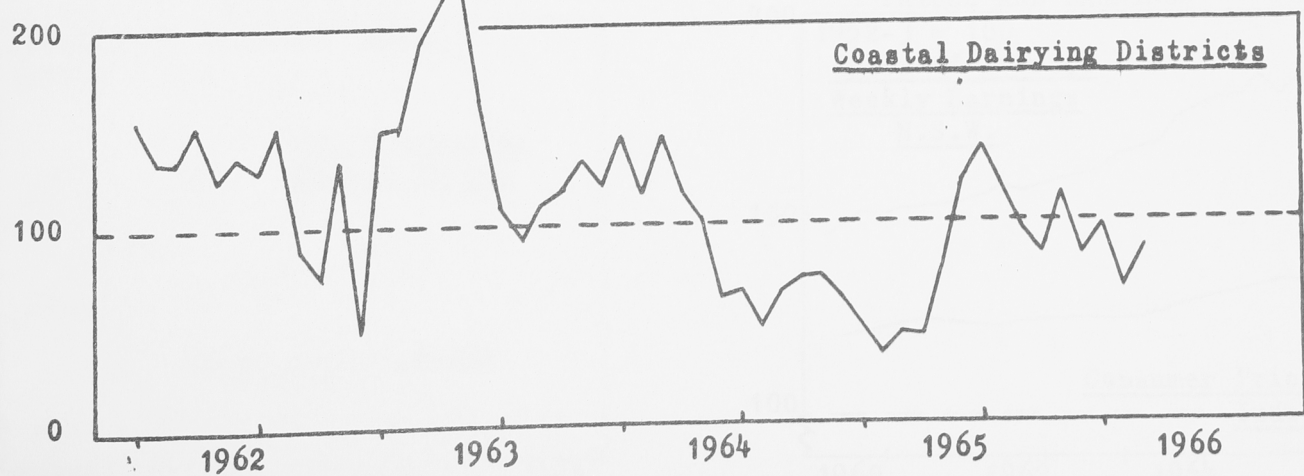
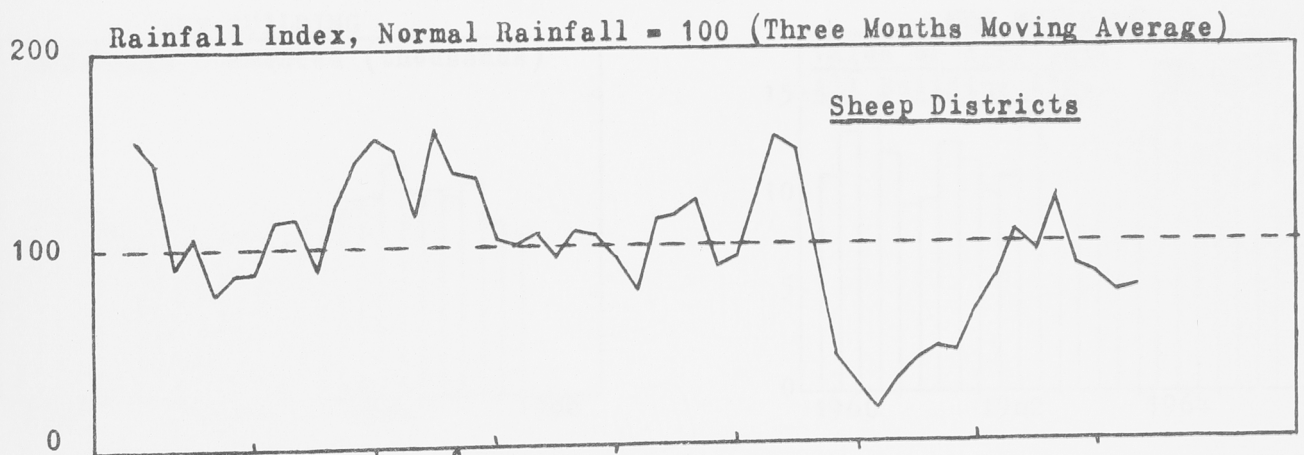
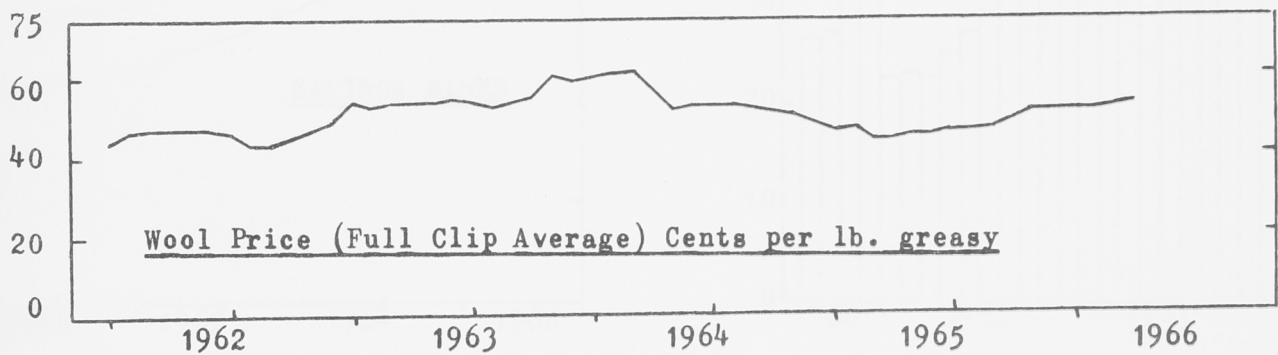
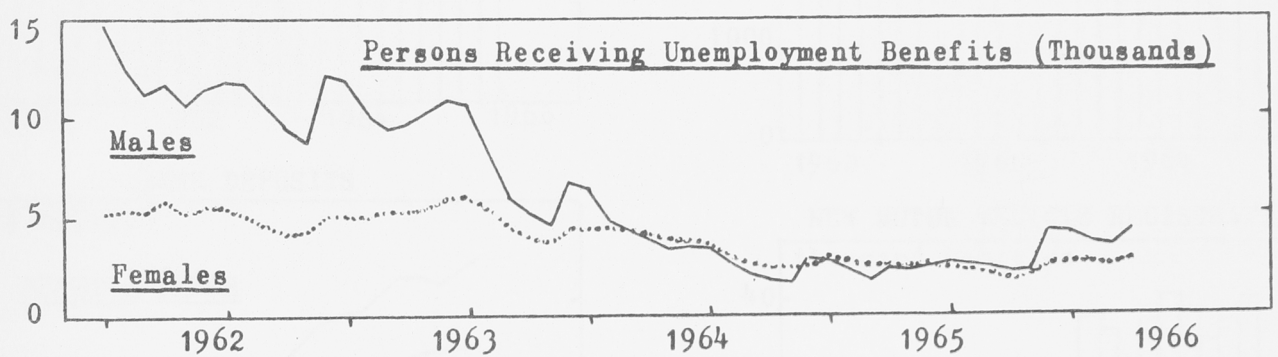
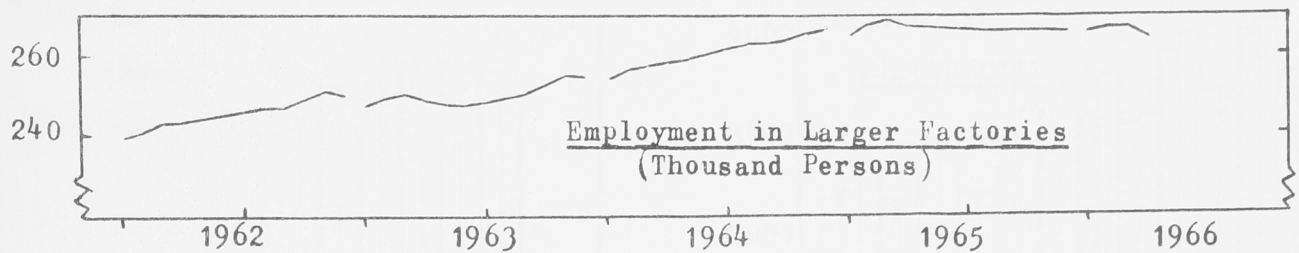
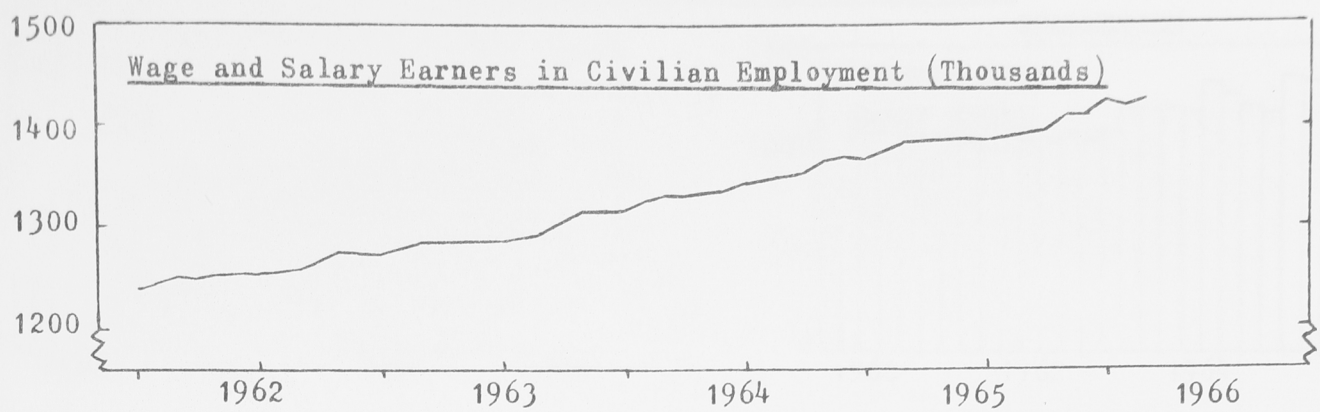
WOOL PRICE, NSW, cents per lb. greasy - Monthly Index based on composition of Year's Clip

Season	September	December	January	February	March	April	June	Season
1956-57	62	65	66	68	66	68	66	67.1
1961-62	46	43	43	46	47	47	47	45.1
1962-63	43	43	53	52	53	53	54	48.6
1963-64	53	59	60	61	61	57	53	56.7
1964-65	52	48	46	47	44	44	45	48.0
1965-66	47	51	51	51	52	(52)		

Wool deliveries into Australian stores in the ten months ended April 1966, at 4.5 m. bales (4.1m. bales first-hand) were 9 per cent. less than in this period of 1964-65 and also well below the level of earlier years. Australian sales for the ten months declined by 6 per cent. in weight but the realised value fell rather less, from \$607m. to \$508m., as prices slightly rose over the year.

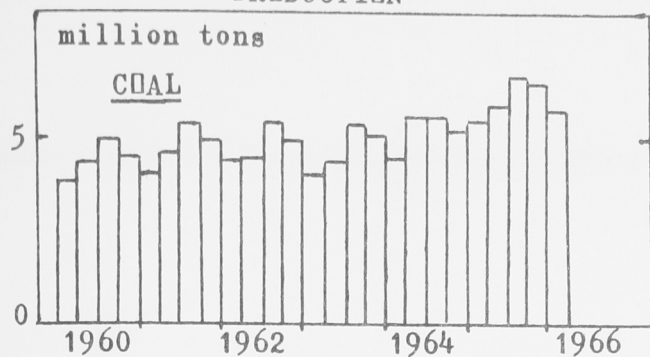
WOOL - AUSTRALIA - Ten Months ended April

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Received by Brokers	000 bales	4,554	4,680	4,535	4,825	4,932	4,475
Sold by Brokers	"	3,831	4,035	4,063	4,287	4,069	3,804
Total Value of Sales	\$ million	500	566	606	784	607	580
Average Value per bale of greasy wool		\$130	\$140	\$150	\$182	\$149	\$153
Average Weight per bale of greasy wool lbs.		303	307	305	306	303	303
Average Value per lb. of greasy wool		43c.	46c.	48c.	60c.	49c.	50c.

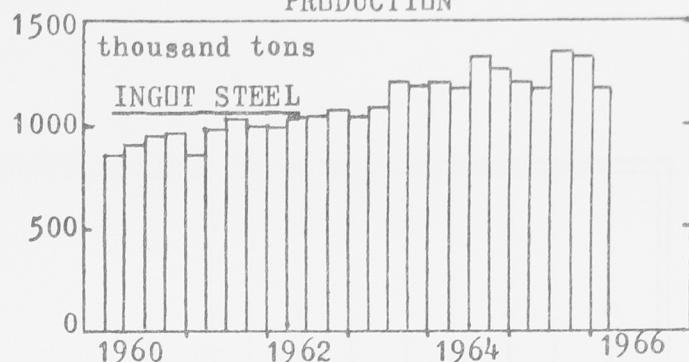




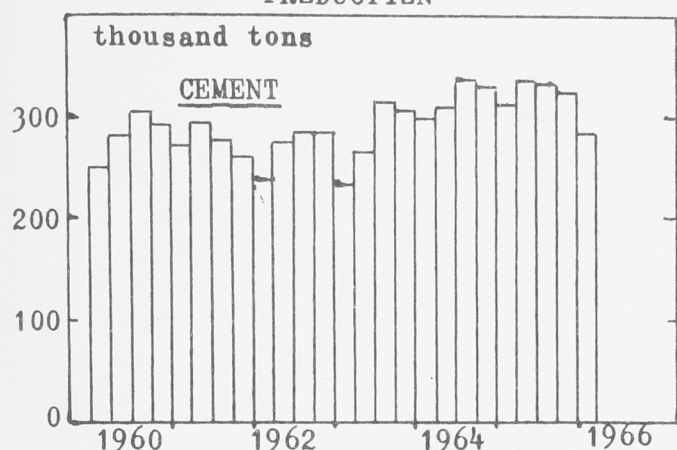
PRODUCTION



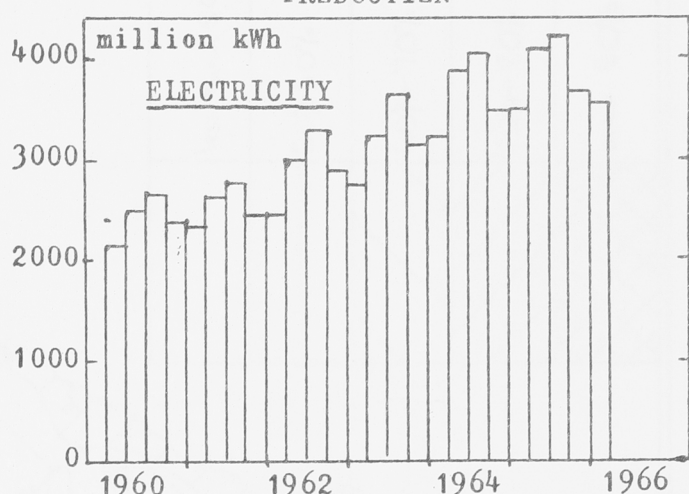
PRODUCTION



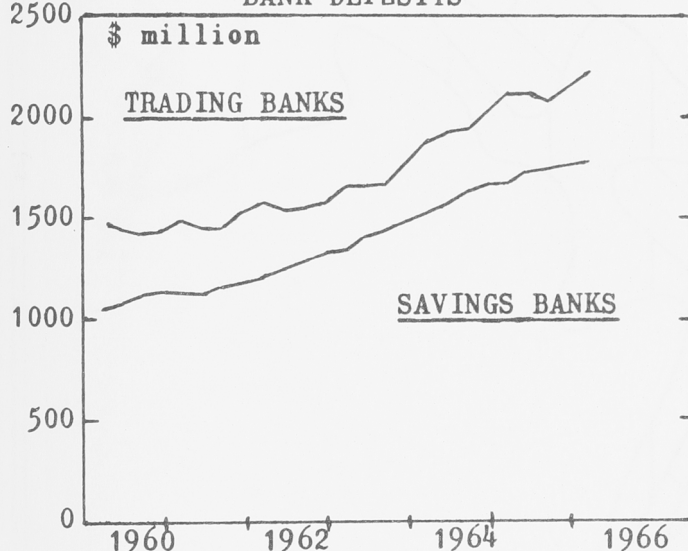
PRODUCTION



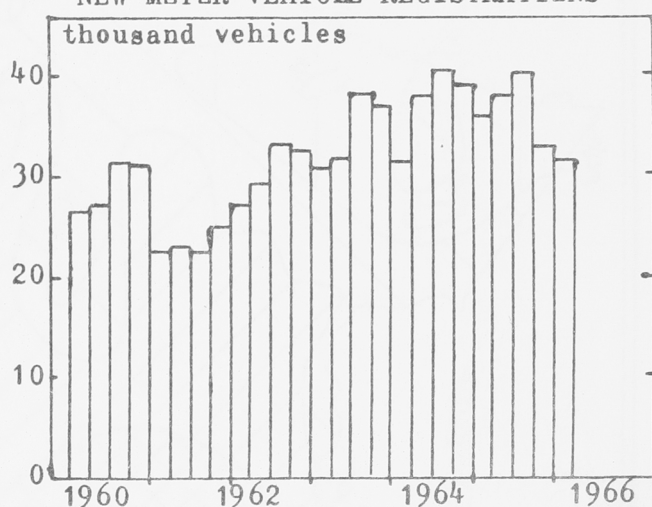
PRODUCTION



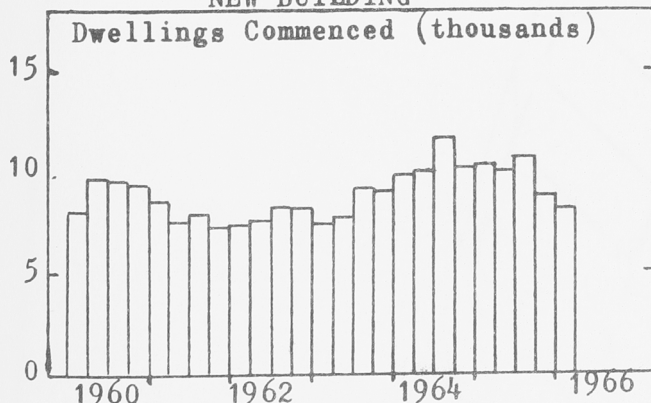
BANK DEPOSITS



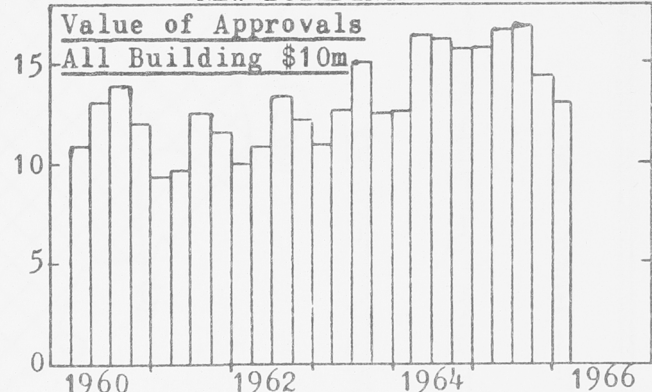
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS



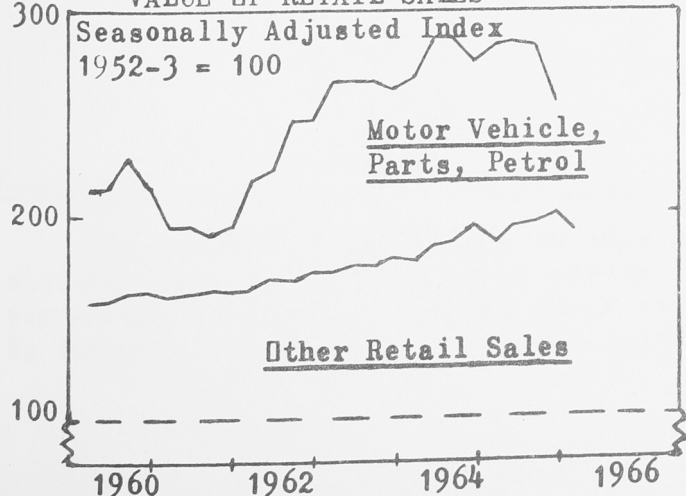
NEW BUILDING



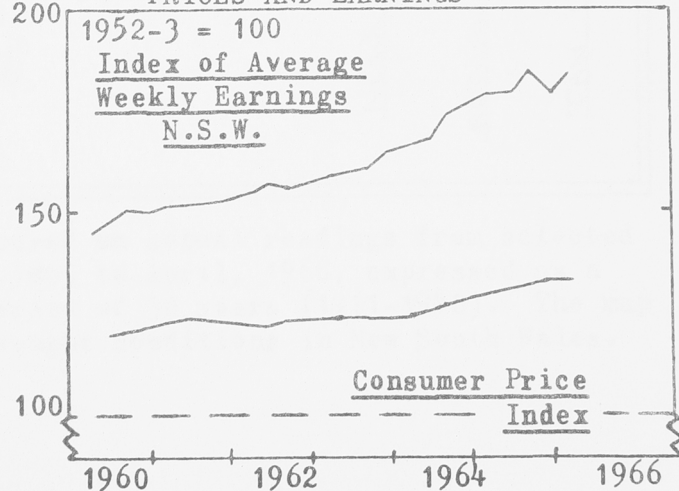
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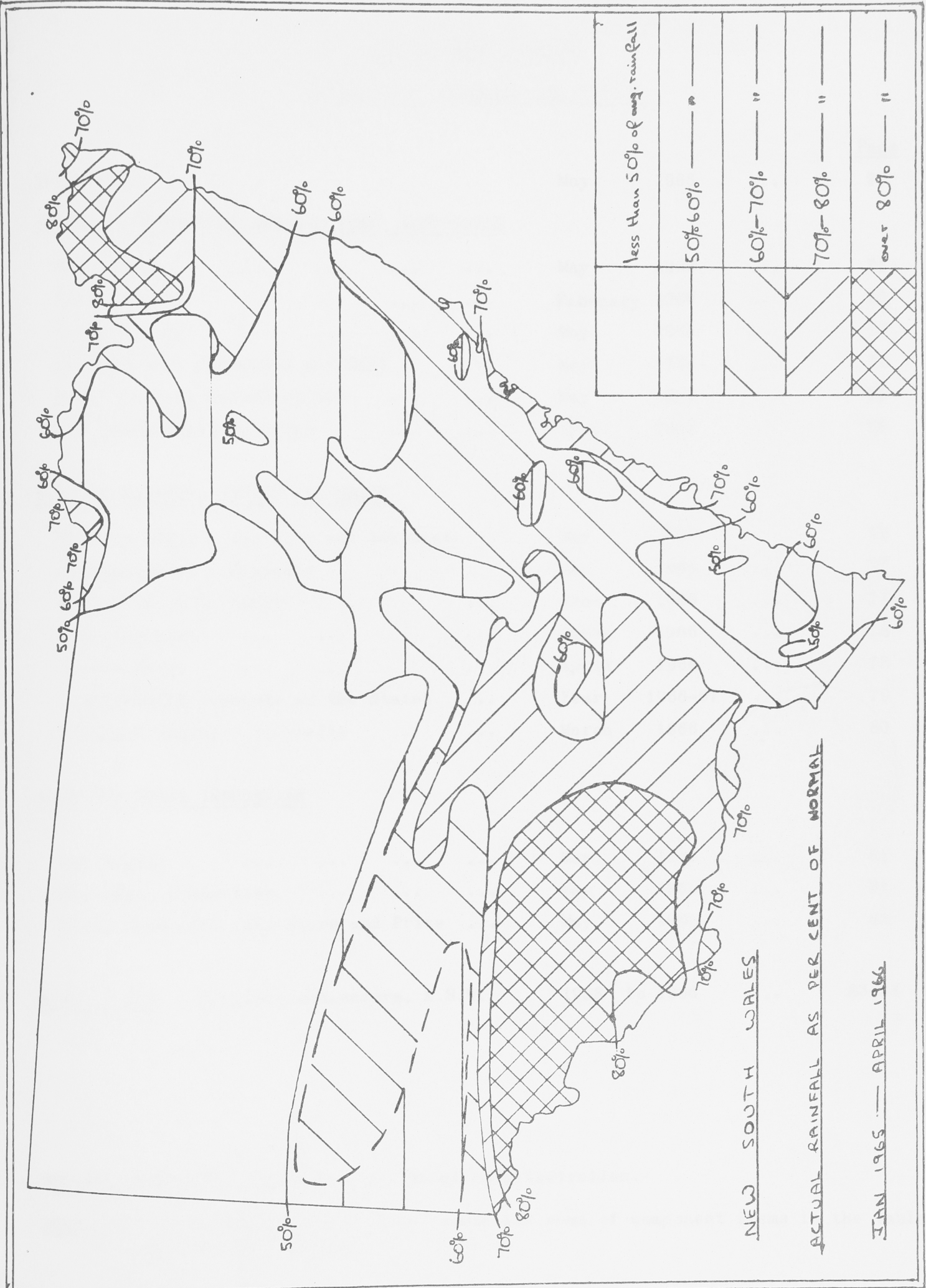


VALUE OF RETAIL SALES



PRICES AND EARNINGS





The boundaries delineated on this map are based on actual readings from selected stations over the sixteen month period, January 1965 to April, 1966, expressed as a percentage of average rainfall for a standard period of 30 years (1911-1940). The map is intended only to give a general picture of drought conditions in New South Wales.